in This City-Bills Introduced and Passed. ALBANY, Feb. 22.-An investigation of the affairs of the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath was to-day ordered in the Assembly. By a unanimous vote, a resolution presented by Assemblyman Cross of Steuben, directing such an Investigation, was adopted. The resolution

Resolved. That the Committee on Soldiers and Sailors Homes is hereby directed to visit the Sol-Glers and Sailors' Home at Bath, for the purpose of evamining into the condition and wants of the insti-fution, and to make such recommendations to the Legislature as in their judgment may be deemed for the interest of the State.

Resolved. That the sum of \$300, or so much thereof may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to meet the expense of the investigation

The Assembly to-day for the third time passed a bill to legalize and confirm the acts of a former Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn in ap-pointing to the Fire Department of the city on Jan. 28, 1896, emergency flremen in the ab sence of an eligible civil service list from which to make the appointments. The same bill was passed by the Legislatures of 1897 and 1898, but failed of enactment through the adverse action of the Mayor of the territory interested. This year Mr. Brennan of Brooklyn attempts to secure the enactment of the measure. The bill was passed by a party vote of 80 to 58

Assemblyman Harburger to-day made another attempt to show that he is the only friend of the common people by raising a disturbance In the Assembly over the failure of the Com-mittee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply to give him a bearing upon his ist-cent gas bill. In his remarks he attacked Mr. Witter of Tioga. the Chairman of the committee, as a "friend of the corporations." The latter replied that such chean buncombe as that exhibited by Mr. Harburger from time to time on the floor of the House would not tend to further his desire for hearings on the gas bill. If he would ask for a hearing in the ordinary way by communicating with the Chairman of the committee and making some attempt to set a date at which have not all the control of the committee and making some attempt to set a date at which have not bell heard, he did not doubt hat Mr. Harburger's bill would receive

doubt hat Mr. Harburger's bill would receive the same.

In accordance with a resolution presented some time sgo by Mr. McFwan of Albany, directing the Superintendentof Public Buildings to report upon the addisability of increased facilities for the State Library. Mr. Bender rendered a report this morning, in which had called attention to the crowded shelves of the library but stated that the rooms now used by the library sould not be utilized for other purposes. His report is looked upon as rather adverse to the proposition to erret a separate state Library initiding. At any rate, he made no recommendation as to the necessity for such a structure. The resolution was introduced as a corollary to a bill presented by Mr. McFwan, providing for the erection of a public abrary building on lands north of the present Capitol building.

building.
Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of George Raines a Democrat, of Roshester, to succeed himself as a Compta-gioner of the State Roservation at Ningara. The nomination of Mr. Raines, who is a brother of Senator Raines, was confirmed without reference.

The Senate possed these bills:

The Assembly passed these bills: Mr. Brennan's, authorating the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the National Guard and the commanding officer of an arheory, to throw open the armory for any other purpose in addition to that now authorized by law winch shall seem expenient, providing that no armory shall be used in this wise more than twice in any one year.

that no armony shall be used in this wise more than twice in any one year. Mr. McKeown's, making it a misdemeanor to sell to any person under the are of its rears any guin pro-pelled by either air or suring. Mr. Litcherd's, providing that sugar beets may be weighed at the place of shipment. Senator Mitchell has a bill repealing section 701 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which gives preference to libel suits on court calen-dars.

dars.

Senator Sullivan to-day introduced a bill providing for a fel-cent gas rate in all of the boroughs of New York city.

Senator Foley has a measure providing that a member of the New York city Municipal Assembly shall be cligible to appointment to any other city office if he shall have resigned as a member of the Municipal Assembly.

Assemblymen Collins to day presented a hill.

tablish a State school of public health and appropriating \$25,000 for the conduct of the same for the year 1880. The school is to be established in connection will the New York University in New York city. Its purpose is to give instruction in all matters pertaining to gubble sanitation and the prevention of disease. Twenty-five thousand follars is appropriated by the bill, in addition to that allowed for maintenance, to reviewly could building between Last Twenty-fith and East Twenty-sixth streets, near First avenue, in the city of New York University.

Assemblyman Trainer presented a bill making the owner of abuting property in New York city liable for damages recovered by any personagainst the city for falling upon an levial owner of the city of the same of the city of the same of the city of the same of the

Fork city liable for damages recovered by any person against the city by falling upon an levisidewalk, powided that such nestident was caused by a failure of the property owner to countly with the city regulations relative to the removal of snow and lee from such walk.

Mr. Wilson presented Scientor Marshul's bills to make the offices of Sheriff, Clerk and Register in the county of Kings salaried offices. The Cities Committee of the Assumbly to-day reported favorably Mr. De Graw's bill to reimburse P T Williams, A. C Schlesman, J. J. Barrett, George Schungenhauf, George Jacquillard, Wilson Sharkey, Harry Stanley, Henry Mittag and Thomas Stayleton for expenses incurred in defending themselves as legal employees of Kings county, and Mr. Doughty's bill authorizing the Supervisors of Queens county to lesue bonds to meet the present deficiencies in the expense oudget of the county.

These other bills were introduced:

These other bills were introduced:

mater Congestiall, or widing that a demestic rail

ing or limiting the amount of capital stock which may be issued by it.

Senator Congeshall, providing that where any person shall interpose a plea of usury as a defence to any action, or shall resist the fore-locaire of any normance or piedge of mods held as security for a delt or surveyship, and shall establish such defence or defent the attempted fore-locaire when the action was instituted to recover more than \$100, he shall forfeit to the people of the State a sum equal to the amount of the independent of the capital of the experience of the state a sum equal to the amount of the independent of the city of New York character by providing that no person shall be appointed to the police force of the city of New York or to the Age of Gy years.

Also Mancin, authorizing the Commissioner of thickness in the city of New York to extend, widen and change the grade of West 185th street through St. Nicholas Fark.

Mr. Bouless' to prevent discrimination in the price.

of New York city.

Mr. Sage, naming as incorporators of the Lake
Mr. Sage, naming as incorporators of the Lake
Eiskaten Waterwicks and Slectric Power Company
of Catchill, James H. Van Gelder, John H. Pine, W.
S. C. Wiler, Green B. Boren, and Charles A. Wardle.
Two rather surprising measures were ordered
reported favorably by the Assembly Committes on Taxation and Refrenchment to-day,
One of these is Assemblyman Gale's bill to fax
rust companies the same as banks. The other
is Assemblyman Grosswan's bill taxing the
holdors in this State of stock in foreign accepdors in this State of stock in foreign sorpo

hodors in this State of stock in foreign corporations.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day decided to favorably report the substitute Pan-American Exposition bill, providing for an appropriation of \$300,000 for furthering the plans of the promoters of the exposition. Of the sum appropriated \$250,000 is to be used for State exhibits and \$50,000 in the erection of a State building.

Another bill ordered favorably reported was that of Assemblyman F. C. Bretnan, extending the time in which the committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the cause of the decline of the commerce of the port of New York must report, and appropriating \$10.

of the decline of the commerce of the port of New York must report, and appropriating \$10, 9001 for the purposes of carrying out the in-vestigations of the committee.

Of Interest to Professors and Teachers. Visat is that class in the community to which you as address yourself to fill your acteol? It is that it is is composed of readers of The Sun.
I you consider the for a moment your own peral observation must confirm it struth. No man of practice in those parts will healtate a moment to

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOMEN. Their Argument Against the Proposed Bill Extending the Suffrage.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.-Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. George Phillips and Miss Lilian Hart, members of the Executive Committee of the New York State Association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to the Sen ate bills giving women who own property the right to vote in villages on propositions authorizing the expenditure of money, and also in opposition to the bill introduced in the Assem bly providing that in all towns and villages suing of bonds for municipal improvements are submitted to the taxpaying citizens, wo men shall have the right to vote on equal

terms with men.
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge read a paper which had been prepared by Mrs. Rossiter Johnson in conjunction with Mrs. Helen Watterson which is in part as follows:

"The most specious of suffrage cries is Taxation without representation is tyranny. and the claim that appeals most strongly to those who would otherwise feel no sympathy with suffrage is: 'We pay taxes and yet have no voice as to how our money shall be spent "The bills would give special privileges to

me, and equal rights to none. They would establish a special privilege for the woman who has property, against the rights of the woman who has none. They would also establish injustice as between women of property; for the ininionaire would have no more votes as to her thousand acres than the wage earner would have as to her grass not. If you are going to establish or extend, a property vote at all, it should be proportional. Where will you stop? If the woman who has \$5,000 has one vote, then the woman who owas \$100,000 worth of property must have twenty votes or she is wronged. millionaire would have no more votes as to

Unmarried; women have always stood, as to thmarried women have always stood, as to properly rights, on a par with men. Will anybody believe that man intended to favor his sister, and to wrong his wife and mother? Laws that once bound a woman's property rights to her bushand's, were mean' to be protective, but, whether unmarried or married, woman cannot vote 'on equal terms with man, for reasons that will be given later in the course of our argument.

reasons that will be given later in the course of our argument.

These bills ask for the ballot in behalf of women who hold property in their own right, but the owner always aids the laxesto the rental. Therefore tenants and occupiers are as truly taxpayers, and this bill, which is arged in behalf of woman suffrage and not of taxpayers, may soon be followed by another demand for the ballot.

Virtually there is no connection between voting and taxpaying. When a millionsire becomes a bankrupt he does not lose his vote. This is because he does not lose canacity for the things the Government counts on equally whether he is rich or poor, ataxpayer or a nontaxpayer. These are police duty, jury duty, riot quelling, property guarding and law defending, in peace or war.

laxpayer. These are policy that, and any riot quelling, property guarding and law defending, in sease or war.

The property of man, woman and child is allike taxed, and in return for the payment of the tax they all get the same things schools, roads, gas, water, police protection, Ac. But there is another tax—the service tax—which is necessary it implies the property of all faxpayers of any value. It is the service tax that gives security, and that is laid upon men alone. With this tax goes the vote. To give woman a taxpaying vote when she is exempted by nature and civilized usage from forming part of the defence of even her own property to work injustice. It is not true that woman has no voice in regard to her property now. Practically she is likely to have more voice than her masculine neighbor with his one vote. The fleat vote concerning laws should rest.

her masculine neighbor with his one vote. Hesides, the raajority of women are not taxpayers.

The final vote concerning laws should rest in the hands of these who alone can enforce laws. In a republic the defence rests only on the individual men, and the wisest statesmen have seen that the ballot must therefore be theirs alone, if the Government is to be stable. The ballot is not a reward to man for standing ready to give this defence. It is merely the symbol that civilized usars employs in order to learn what strength could be arrayed to support opposing votes. If man's strength ceases to stand behind the symbol, the ballot is of no value to anybody. Man is as much controlled by the limitations of his nature as wiman is by hers. He cannot make overhalf the voting power to women without endangering all voting power.

Woman's risht to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is inaliciable, and man commits a moral wrong when he endangers those by attempting to extend the symbol of his protective power where he cannot extend the power itself. Nature, not man, has exempted woman from the fighting line where rests the ballot hox. Frederick Douglass said: American freedom detends on the ballot hox, the jury box and the cartridge box. The advocates of woman suffrage demand complete use of the first, partial use of the second and entire exemption from the use of the third on which both the others rely for existence. And this they do in the name of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The request would be ludierous if it were not dangerous.

other city office if he shall have resigned as a member of the Manierinal Assembly.

Assemblymen Collins to-day presented a bill to limit the expenditure for directing in Queens county by the city of New York to \$30,000 a green. This is repeat the provisions of a law of 1898, the onactiment of which was secured by Assemblyman Wallace, allowing the expenditure of untimited sums for such nurposes by the city.

Assemblyman Fallows this morning introduced Senator Ford's bill to prevent the operation of electric cars upon four tracks on Amsterdam avenue in New York (by, between beveny-second and 125th streets.

Assembly man Henry introduced a bill to establish a State school of public health and appropriating \$25,000 for the conduct of the operation of the fact that work are as valuable to man and been granted in recognition of the fact that our life and work are as valuable to man and to the Government and as much respected by both as man's more evident service. Such privileges appear to be our equal rights, and we pray you not to endanger them by the massage of these bills. We also believe that the passage of these bills would result in serious injury to the general welfare."

Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, Miss Margaret L. Chanler, Mrs. Lillie Deversux Blake and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch presented arguments in favor of the bills.

RIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Representatives of Labor Organizations Oppose the Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.--The proposed amendment the State Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was opposed to-day at a hearing before the Senate Judielary Committee by a number of people from dif-ferent parts of the State, especially by representatives of labor organizations. There was a large delegation of representative All-any business men present in opposition to the measure, though the verbal objections were presented by those residing outside of Albany. enator Nussbaum presented those who spoke in opposition to the amendment, among whom were M. Lynn Brues, who said he represented 90,000 garment workers of New York city; William B. Hort, representing Buffalo fabor organizations. Sydney Williams of the Moulders Union, New York city; President Farrell and Hugh Melaughlin of Big Six. New York city, representing the Federation of Labor, and Hearty White, representing the clothing cutters of New York city. The arguments presented in opposition to blennial sessions were that the laboring interests secured little enough legislation with annual sessions of the Legislature, and that such interests would be geopardized if sessions of the Legislature occurred only once in [wo years] in opposition to the amendment, among whom

logistative of the Legislature peopardized if sessions of the Legislature curred only once in two years.

Mr. Hoyt opposed the amendment on the ground that if was defectively drafted. He pointed out that the State departments were required to report annually to the Legislature, and that there were other matters of State of which the Legislature under the Constitution which the Legislature under the Constitution when the Legislature onder the declared which the Legislature under the Constitution must take cognizance each year. He declared that the State Constitution about the Constitution about the Further amended to meet this situation before the biennial sessions amendment should be submitted to a vote of the people. Mr. Hoyt declared further that if the Legislature met but once in two years the Governor could make appointments to fill vacancies which would practically expire before the Senate would meet to either confirm or reject the appointees. He arged that the people would never consent to a proposition like that presented by the blennial sessions amendment, making of the Governor such an unrestricted autocraft.

No one spoke in favor of the amendment, but senate values.

one spoke in favor of the amendment, but No one spoke in layor of the amendment, or sensior Stranahan, its sponsor, was present After the hearing he expressed the opinion that the objections advanced were frivolous and there was no doubt but the amendment would again pass the Legislature this year an be submitted to a vote of the people next fall,

ALBANY, Feb. 22.-Mr. George Lewis Heins of New York city to-day was confirmed by the Senate as State Capitol Commissioner to succeed Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton. The nom nation of Mr. Heins was sent to the Senate by Gov. Boosevelt two weeks ago, and shortly af-Gov. Roosevelt two weeks ago, and shortly afterward the Benste Finance Committee agreed to report the nomination favorably to the Senate for confirmation. The submission of the seport was withheld in order to give commissioner Perry time in which to complete some work which was under way. A favorable report upon Mr. Heins's nomination was made to the Benate to-day, and after two hours' discussion the nomination was confirmed by a strict party cote of 26 to 21. The Democratic Senators, under the lead of Senators Grady and McCarren, opposed the confirmation of Mr. Heins, arging that Mr. Perry was a capable official of acknowledged integrity, whose long service entitled him to reseatice in office. THE RAPID TRANSIT LAW.

BOARD'S AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

They Permit the Construction of the Road, in the Board's Discretion, by the City or by a Railway Company Owning and Operating a Railroad Within the City. ALBANY, Feb. 22 .- Amendments to the New

York City Rapid Transit law, prepared by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which in their judgment will facilitate the construction of a "hole in the ground," either by the city or by private capital, was introduced in both houses of the Legislature to-day by Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Mazet. In each house the bills were referred to the Cities Committee. Section 1 is modified to include cities which shall in the future have a population of 1,000,-000, as well as those which have at the time of the enactment of the law.

Section 4, which prohibits the construction f a railway upon any public park or land ocupied by any public building, and upon certain avenues and streets in New York and Brooklyn, is amended as follows: "Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such corporation or any other corporation under rights derived under this act from constructing or operating a railway which crosses any such street, public park or place under the surface thereof." Condemnation proceedings are to be conducted by three Commissioners, appointed by the Appellate Division instead of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Section 6 is amended so as to provide that the Rapid Transit Commissioners, in preparme detailed plans and specifications for the construction of a rapid transit railway, shall include provisions for subways or tunnels for sewer, gas or water pipes, electric wires and other conductors suitable to be placed under ground, whenever necessary so to do, and also such provisions as may be necessary for reconstruction or readjustment of sewer, water er other pipes or structures beneath streets of the route or other streets. All such provi-sions shall be deemed to be incidental to and part of such construction of such railway; and the cost of carrying out all such provisions shall be deemed part of the cost of such construction. Stations and station approaches may be over or under, or some over and some under streets of the route or cross streets. It is also provided that the company construction the road shall bear all expense of reconstructing the road shall bear all expense of reconstructing sewer and other pipes and of restoring the sarface of the street to its proper condition. Such subways for sewer or other pipes are to be maintained by the city, and not by the railway company. The section is further amended so as to give the Board of Rand Transit Commissioners flower to grant to the contractor constructing a rapid transit road the right to the control of pipes, ways or conduits necessarily used in connection with the operation of such railway.

That part of section i which provides that the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners shall sell at public auction the right to construct and operate a rapid transit railroad is stricken out, and the following provision is substituted:

"The said board shall, with due difference." struction. Stations and station approaches

construct and operate a rapid transit railroad is stricken out, and the following provision is substituted:

"The said board shall, with due diligence, construct the said railway or railways or cause the same to be constructed in one of the three following methods: that is to say, either, first, by the city as in section. 34 of this act provided: or, if the said board shall deem construction by the city to be impracticable, for any reason which, in the opinion of the said board, shall be sufficient, then, in its dispretion, either, secondly, by a contract with any railroad company then owning or actually operating a railroad within the city, such contract to be made between the said board and Said railroad company, as prescribed in section 32 of this act; or, thirdly, by a grant to a railroad company then owning or actually operating a railroad within the city, or a corporation to be formed under the provisions of this act of the franchise to construct and operate the railroad as in this section hereinafter provided fivery consent to the construction or overation of any such railway or to its routes or general plan of construction which shall have general plant of construction which shall have been given by any municipal authority or by any person or by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of by any commissioners thereby appointed, shall be deemed sufficient for either of the said methods, whether, at the time such consent shall have been given, such method or any other method of construction shall or shall not have been prescribed or contemplated. If the said board shall approve such third method, then it shall make and deliver, in behalf of the city for which It acts and for the necount and benefit of such city, a grant of the right, crivilege and frunchise to construct, maintain and operate such railways of railways.

grant of the right, crivilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate such railways or railways.

"Such grant shall be made after the sale of such right, privilege and franchise at public auction and pursuant to and shall include the text of the terms of sale to be prescribed as hereinafter provided, and the said grant shill be made to the biddler whose bid shall be accepted as hereinafter provided. Such grant shall be made with the concurrence of six members of the said board. It shall be in writing, executed under the seal of the said board, duly attested by its Secretary, and signed by its President and duly executed by every grantee. It shall be executed by every grantee, it shall be executed in several originals, one of which shall be delivered to each grantee, another of which shall be county in which the said railway or railways shall be situate, and another of which shall be filled in the office of the Secretary of the said

It is also provided in an amendment to seen 32, that the Board of Rapid Transit Raj ommissioners may, by the concurrent six of its eight members "grant the railroad corporation owning or actually operating a railroad within the said city, and if such city be divided into boroughs in the borough or borough thereof in which such rapid transit railway or railways shall have been laid out, whether the said rapid transit railway or railways and the railroad so owned or actually operated shall both be underground, surface or elevated railroads.

TO PROTECT THE FLAG.

Assemblyman Collins's Bill Signed by the Governor Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 22. Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Assemblyman Cornelius F. Colling a bill to prevent the mutilation of the Stars and Stripes. This bill, which Mr. Collins has so energetically pushed to enactment, adds a new subdivision to section (40) of the Penal Code, and provides as follows:

Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or isplay, places or causes to be placed any inseri tion, tesign, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks or notice whatever, upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States, or State flag of this State, or ensign evidently purporting to be either of sand flars, standards, colors, or ensigns, or who in any hanner appends, annexes or affixes, or causes to be appended, an neared or affixes, or causes to be appended, an neared or affixed, to any seen flag, standard, color-or ensign, any inscription, design, device, as pulse, any flag, and the ensign device, as made whatever, or who discusses or exhibite, any flag, standard, color or ensign, evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standard, colors or ensign, evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors or ensign, evidently purporting to be either of said flags, standards, colors or ensigns, upon which shall said many manner be placed, attached, annexed or affixed any inserting, design, device, symbol, flame, advertisement, words, norks, notice, or token whatever, or who publicly mutilates, transition index, standards, colors or costing, whether any of said flags, standards, colors or costing, whether any of said flags, standards, colors or costing, whether any of said flags, standards, colors or costing, which could apply the property, shall be demand quality of a misdemession.

Provided, however, that flags, standards, colors or costing, the property of or used in the service of the lutted States or of this State, may have inscriptions, atmosp a serious, words, marks or as model placed thereon, pursuant to law or authorized regulations. This set takes effect Sept. 1, 1890. burs, or ensigns, or who in any manner append

CONTRACTS UNDER CAPT. CARTER. Sealed Bids Were Opened So That Favored

Contractors Could Underbid SYRACUSE, Feb 22.-Ell Bangs, one of the oldest and lest known contractors in the United States, corroborates charges of a deal by which frauds were perpetrated against the Government through Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. He said that sealed Oberlin M. Carter. He said that sealed buts were opened and read in order that the successful contractors could underbid, and that a bid was submitted in the name of Anson M. Bangs without the latter's knowledge. The contract was awarded to A. M. Bangs, and work performed upon it in that name, he being in total ignorance of the forgery until it came out in the court-marrial.

Mr. Bangs then went on to speak of the conferences which were held at the Hoffman House in New York, and at which plans were made. He said that he advised against it from the start, but that John F. Gayner insisted. Mr. Bangs then determined to wash his hands of the firm and of the whole affair. He says that he then announced that he would ask for a division of the property, which was owned jointly, and that he and his son would go North and that Mr. Gayner could no South. It was agreed further, it is said that he two firms were not to bid against each other, the former to bid in the North and the other in the South. This compact has never been broken on the part of either party. COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

On Bills Affecting Canalboats, Ferry and Street Railroad Fares and Sunday Ball. ALBANY, Feb. 22 .- A hearing was given this oon on Assemblyman Farrell's bill to set apart for the exclusive use of boats engaged in canal traffic all pierson the East River between plers 3 and 8, which was recommitted to the Assembly Commerce and Navigation Committee after reaching the third reading order. Edward Murray of the Murray Towing Association advocated another favorable report. He said it was the intention of the framers of the Greater New York charter to set apart these slips for the exclusive use of the canal traffic, but in inserting in the charter a law which did this by inadvertence a law of 1887, rather than of 1855, had been incorporated herein, and slips used for the canal traffle done for over thirty years had by the charter een thrown open to all sorts of traffic. The bill will be favorably reported to-morrow.

The committee also heard Mesars. Dillon and

Wissel on their bills to reduce the fares of erriage on the ferries between Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second streets and Long Island. A hearing was given by the Assembly Raiload Committee to-day on Assemblymen Ware's bill to compel surface railroads to either issue a ticket good for a single passage or refund the money paid for passage by a pas-senger when a blockade of the road occurs Assemblymen Ware and Slater of New York argued in favor of the bill. J. H. Metcalf and H. M. Watson, representing the Buffalo Trac-tion Company, and Mark Cohn of Albany, representing local and New York city roads, opposed the hill. They argued that it was so indefinite that under its provisions any sort of a delay would be sufficient excuse for a passenger who had ridden over a large portion of the trip to ask that the money he had paid for fare be refunded.

The committee decided to report favorably Mr. Rogers's bill providing that within six months of its passage every street surface railroad shall be equipped with a fender of a pattern approved by the State Railroad Commission.

Although the Assembly Codes Committee decided lost week that to-day's hearing on Assemblyman Lewis bill to repeal the Horton
law allowing sparring bouts in incorporated
clubs should be final, this decision was reversed
at the meeting to-day, and a further hearing
will be had on the measure next Wednesday.
Ex-Assemblyman James Oliver of New York
spoke in opposition to the measure. He said
there was no demand for the repeal of the law
from any part of the State, and that no dissatisfaction with it exists.

Assemblyman Harburger appealed to the
committee to report favorably his bills to legalize Sunday baseball playing and to make legal
exhibits on Sunday between the hours of S and
11.7. M. Although the Assembly Codes Committee de

Assemblyman Miles's bill to reduce the legal

Assemblyman Miles's bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent, was again classical before the Assembly General Laws Committee to-day. Assemblyman Collier presented a memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York protesting against a favorable report of the bill. Andrew B. Martin of Brooklyn, representing the State building and lean associations, also opposed the bill. H. B. Tower of the Niagara County Farmers Chub and Assemblyman Miles argued in favor of the bill. An effort was made to-day to secure a favorable report from the Senate Railroad Committee on Senator Ford's bill prohibiting the operation of electric ears on four tracks on Amsterdam avenue in New York city, between Seventy-second and 125th streets, but only four votes were recorded in its favor, six being reported.

ALLEGED RUNIC STONE FOUND Picked Up in Minnesota and Part of the In scriptions Translated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 22.-A stone bearng inscriptions in so-called runle characters was found three miles northeast of Kensington in Douglas county, Minn. Prof. Breda of the State University, to whom the stone was submitted, said to-day that when the inscriptions were first submitted to him as being from a possible runic stone found in the western part of Minnesota he was disposed to laugh. No runic stones had ever been found in America Nevertheless he took the stone and made up the following translation of the inscriptions dashes indicating the location of words of characters which he could not make out, not ing correct runes:

Swedes and Norsemen on a journey of dis

"Swedes and—Norsemen on a journey of discovery from Vinland west—we camped—one day's journey north from this stone. We fished one day. After we came home we found—man red with blood and dead. A. V. M. save from—have—men at the ocean to look after our ships—day's journey from this island. Vear—Prof. Breda seems to regard the stone as possibly genuine. His theory is that at the time the stone was deposited at the place found it was on the shore of Lake Superior, which then, 500 years ago, was several hundred feet above its present level, making it entirely possible that the piece of ground at that place was an island. The stone has been sent to Prof. Curne of the Northwestern University, who will make a careful examination of the inscriptions.

ADAMS ON ENGLISH IMPERIALISM. Anglo-Saxon Rule the World's Greatest Power for Good.

Wis., Feb. 22.—Prof. George Adams of Yale to-night delivered the biennial ddress before the State Historical Society The address was on "The Federation of England and Her Colonies." In closing Prof Adams made a plea for expansion and a federation of English-speaking peoples.

"A single word of ours," he said, "like the word which we are told England spoke for us at the beginning of our war, would suffice, by its simple speaking, to create the unity of the race before the world, for the world would then know that danger to the least land of our kinship or to any protected land of our kinship or to any protected land would bring the whole race forward in its defense. A federal Government is not necessary, nor even a formal alliance. If we embark upon empire we shall do as well even as Engiand does and we shall suffer, and those we rule will suffer in consequence. But we shall learn and do well, we are now ready, as I firmly believe, to go forward and to find our place in that empire of our race which under Providence, and with all of evil that it includes, is the greatest power for good in the world that history has ever known.

GIRLS IN BURNT CORK.

They Become Minstrels for the Benefit of a

Bath Beach Roman Catholle Church. A minstrel performance in which the characteristics ters were chiefly young women connected with St. Finbar's Roman Catholic Church at Bath Beach took place last night at the Ulmer Park rasino. The entertainment was for the beof the church. The young women were attired in gingham dresses with red sashes. Their faces were blackened and they wore woolly wigs. If there was any timidity among them it could not be detected. They were so cleverly made up that their most intimate friends in the audience had a hard time trying to recog-

nize them.

Miss Peneione Huil acted as the interlocutor, and the sonrs, which mainly concerned the people of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, were mostly paredies. The jests were good and have had the indorsement of former generations. The performance ended with a cake walk. The principal parts were played by Miss Harriet Parsley, Miss Laura Riley, Miss Agnes Knott and Miss Cella Brown.

NELSON DINGLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Charles E. Littlefield the Most Prominent Candidate Election to Be Held on:June 19. AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 22.-Gov. Powers, on the advice of the members of the Legislature from the Second Congressional district, will call a special election for June 19 to fill the vacancy Congress caused by the death of Nelson In Congress caused by the death of Nelson Dingley. If an extra session of Congress is called, an earlier election will take piace. There are several candidates for the place, nearly every county in the district having a candidate. As the district is overwhelmingly Republican, the Republican nomines will be elected. It is probable that Charles E. Littlefield, who nominated Read at the St. Louis convention, will receive the nomination.

Leader Wins in Reading by 62.

READING, Pa., Feb. 22 -Owing to the large and mixed vote in the city election the ballots were not counted until to-day. Adam H. Leader, the present Bepublican City Comptroller, was elected Mayor of Beading by 62 plurality over his Democratic opponent, Edward H. Yeager. ward H. Yeager.

Instructions to a Snowbound Drummer. A New York drummer, who was caught somewhere down South in last week's storm, teleTHE 71ST AT SAN JUAN HILL BEFORE

MANY MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT GAFE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

In the Main They Told the Court of a Confusion of Orders Which Prevented Con-certed Action by the Whole Command— Little Added Light on the Situation. The Court of Inquiry investigating the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan mainly devoted attention yesterday to the testimony of Seventy-first men who had not re-mained in the trail with the regiment awaiting further orders. Lieut. Alexander S. Williams. Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, was questioned as to the exact position of his regiment and company upon July 1, the first day of the battle. He said that the Seventy-first paved the way for the regulars. The regiment was ordered into a low trail where thousands of Spaniards might have been in ambush, the Lieutenant said, and within a short time eight men were killed and thirty wounded. In an swer to a question Lieut, Williams replied that he did not see Col. Downs or Major Whittle after he got into the trail, but he saw both officers later in the day,

Major Frank Keck testified as to the con duct of his battalion, but said he was unable to answer for the rest of the regiment

Sergt, J. C. Rogers, Company, testified tha he was with other members of his company near the ford when a regular army officer ar peared and shouted." Company forward.

he was with other members of his company near the ford when a regular army officer anpeared and shouted. To company forward. Rogers gathered_together a number of the men of C company and they went up the hill. At the top they reported to Capt. Rafferty. At this time firing had ceased. Later they went into action with companies F. H. and M. Sergt. Bogers afterward thought that the army officer was ordering a Company C of a regular regiment forward, which regiment, he thinks, was the Ninth United States Infantry.

Sergt. J. L. Hicks of Company A. said that he was standing in the ford with Sergt. Hoot, and Privates Cragin, Ives_and_Gamnon. Capt. Dodge of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry came up to him and said: "Wa need more men to take the hill." The five responded that they were rendy to go. Capt. Dodge directed them to cross the ford and report to Lieut. Wisse of Company E. Minth Infantry. This they did and went up the hill with the Ninth. Asked if he had received any orders from Seventy-first Regiment officers to go up. Sergt. Hicks replied that he had not.

Corporal L. G. Elseman of Company F, who was wounded in the arm, was asked if he had seen any officers lingering in the rear. He answered that he saw Major Whittie, who went to the rear for a bugler.

Sergt. Ryer." Company C, said that he went up the hill with the Seventy-first, but with a regular/regiment. They thought it better to advance with this regiment than to turn back. About nightful they found Major Keek and asked where the rest of the regiment was. Mujor Reck replied that he didn't know. Afterward they joined Company L of the Seventy-first, he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to additional that he had heard Col. Downs arriered to addi

terward they joined Company I. of the Seventy-first.

Corporal John K. Brown of D company said that he had heard Col. Downs ordered to advance to the ford and await further orders. An officer who had driven some negroes out of the bushes shouted to the Seventy-first men at the ford: "What's the matter with you. Why don't you go up the hill?" A number of men from C company, three men from D and several from other companies. Corporal Brown said, went up the bill. Brown and Private Dunwoody joined Capt. Rafferty upon the hill and remained with F company until it was withdrawn from the firing line. Afterward they, with F company, went to the support of Grimes's Battery.

Capt. F. Heindsmann of Company C testified that he went into the trail with his company immediately behind D company. The latter stopped and C passed on and was the first to reach the ford. The Captain was overcome by the heat and carried to the rear about 12 oclock.

The inquiry will continue to day.

The inquiry will continue to-day.

COL. DOWNS HOLDS BY HIS ACTS. With No More Definite Commands Would Do Again as He Did on July 1.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 22 -At the annual meeting of the Fourth Separate Company Veterans Association, held in this city, Col Wallace A Downs of the Seventy-first New York sent letter of regret to the Chairman of the Commitletter of regret to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, of which this is a part:

"I am just getting about once more after
being laid up for two weeks with a return of
the fever from which I suffered in Cuba. I
cannot express to you how deeply disappointed
I am that anything should occur to prevent my
being present, as ever since I received your
kind invitation I have looked forward to the
meeting with much pleasure and to the renewal
of old friendships and acquaintances. As I look
sack and recall the past I can scarcely realize
that it is twenty-four years since I made m;
first parade with the Sixteenth Battation as
its Adjutant.

first parade with the Sixteenth Battalion as its Adultant.

"I have learned the lesson which war teaches, and it is a severe one. I have also learned to be patient when traducers malign and strike at what every man holds dear, his reputation, believing that right will win. I have simply to say that were I placed in a similar position to-morrow as I was on July 1, 1818, with no more definite or specific instructions than were then given, I would do no different from what I did."

BOULDER EXPANGERS TRAIN.

Slipped from Its Pince in a Cut.

A west-bound freight train on the New York. New Haven and Hartford Railroad, due at Manuaroneck at 10:15 A. M., struck a large boulder which lay across the outside rail of the boulder which iay across the outside rail of the track about one mile east of Mamaroneck year-terday morning. The boulder was knecked off the rail and the engine only slightly damaged. It was supposed that the boulder had been pashed far enough to permit other trains to pass it. Fifteen minutes afterward a passenger train came along and the engineer noticed that a part of the boulder still overhung the outside rail.

rail
The train was stopped and atpart of the train
crow removed the rock to a safe distance from
the track. The place where the housder was
found is in a cut, and the place in the ledge of
rock from where it came is clearly marked if is
thought that the bouldershipped from the ledge
and fell across the rail.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Agnes Gordon Soutter died yesterday at 27 West Twenty-fifth street, the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity. She was born in Frederickburg, Va., in 1815. Her mother was a descendant of William Alexander, the first Earl of Stirling. Mrs. Soutter, and her husband, James T. Soutter, came North seventy years ago. He was well known in financial circles and hecame President of the Bank of the liepublic. At the beginning of the civil war he was accused of being in sympathy with the Confederate cause, and the War Department issued an order for his arrest, but he escaped to England by way of Canada. He lived abroad until the war was over, when he returned. The accusations made against him were then proven false. He died in Paris in 1875. Twelve children were born to the couple, but only one, Mrs. Dix, survives. Mrs. Myta Wells, one of the pioneers in westin Paris in 1875. Twelve children were born to the couple, but only one, Mrs. Plx, survives.

Mrs. Myra Wells, one of the pioneers in western New York died yesterday morning in Scottsville at the age of it? years and 5 months. She was born in Parma, Menroe county, in 1766, and married Moses Wells in 1820. Their first home was a log house at Garbutt. Calcadonia, seven miles away, was the nearest settlement, then a scattered collection of log hust. The Wadsworths, the Rochesters, the Carrolls and the Fitzhughs were their neighbors. For years Mrs. Wells was accustomed to cross the Genessee River by awimming, with the assistance of a log. In 1862 the husband died, loaving her with thirteen children. Three of her sons were gallant Union soldiers. Three of her sons were gallant Union soldiers. Malvern Hill, Seven Oaks and Cettysburg. He was wounded at his home in Orange, N. J., on Tuesday. He was in the battles of Buil Run, Malvern Hill. Seven Oaks and Cettysburg. He was wounded at Gettysburg and was on the field three days without medical assistance. He was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1826, and came to the United States when he was 30 years old. For several years he was a Constable in the Elimwood district of East Orange, and once shot a deeperate character who resisted arrest. William H. Hart, who had been in the harness business in Brooklyn for fifty years, died on

shot a desperate onaracter who resisted arrest.
William H. Hart, who had been in the harness business in Brooklyn for fifty years, died on Tuesday at his home, E.S. Monroe street, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. ome Quay Men Want Another Candidate. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22. Senator Flynn of Pittsburg, leader of the anti-Quay organization in the Legislature, said to-night that he

tion in the Legislature, said to-night that he had been approached by several supporters of senator Quay with respect to an agreement on another candidate, but he had given them to understand that "it is not for any one man or any few men to decide who shall be elected Senator." He suggested that nothing should be done looking to a compromise till senator Quay pull down his flag, which his lieutenants say to-night is the furthest thing from his thoughts.

Delaware Begulars Vote for P. L. Caunon. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.-The eleven regular Republicans brought out a new Sena-

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FIGHT ENDS IN A DRAW. FLAHERTY AND GARDNER GO TWENTY ROUNDS AT HARTFORD.

Best Exhibition Yet Seen in Connecticut-Fast Boxing Throughout with Honors Fairly Even-Both Men Down in Fifth Round Sweeney Defeats McCue-A Riot. HARTFORD, Feb. 22,-The Hawthorne Athletic Club to-night pulled off the biggest boxing ex-hibition yet given in Connecticut: 2,500 persons were present. Charley White refereed the twenty-round go between Oscar Gardner

and Martin Flaherty, and called it a draw at

the finish. Finherty was accused of fouling several tim The men did not enter the ring until 11:15 o'clock. The first round was decidedly in Flaherty's favor. He forced most of the fighting, landed pretty and often on face and body, while Gardner came back at intervals, but all of it was of a preparatory nature, no hard blows being struck. In the second round Flaherty again had something the best of it. The round was marked by some hot exchanges, in one of which Flaherty, landing right and left, nearly knocked Gardner off his feet. Gardner came back on one or two occasions, but not good enough to offset Flaherty's advantage.

Matters evened up in the third and fourth. Both men took it easy in the former, and mixed it up pretty well in the latter, with little to choose between them at the close. The fifth round was marked by Flaherty's rushing, in which he was almost irresistible. He drove in right and left, forcing Gardner to the ropes The latter got away, only to succumb to a second rush a minute later. Both went to the floor in the exceedingly hot mix-up and Gardner arose with a bad cut over the eye. Figherty opened the sixth by another rush, landing both hands and putting Gardner to the ropes again. but the latter recovered and held his own for the rest of the round, landing a fine uppercut

The seventh closed even without any nota The seventh closed even without any notable work, and the eighth for a change went Gardner's way. His great eleverness came into evidence here for the first time, and he landed right and left about as he pleased. Finherly was guilty of something that looked finherly was guilty of something that looked much like a foul. The minth was without interest, and the tenth was Gardner's again. The eleventh saw some hot mix-ups, and Gardner went down from a left swing on the jaw. He came up again, however, in time to save himself.

receipts and a battle with chairs, cuspidors and anything that wasn't mailed down followed. Several broken hends resulted, and one or two men were knocked out. The clubroom was wrecked and the fight centinued on the street, where the police interfered, but no arrests were made. YALE'S OLD-TIME SNOWBALL FIGHT.

The "Sophs," After Parading the Town, Are Routed by Fellow-Students. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 22.-Yale University had a celebration to lay that was flerce and unique while it lasted. One of the traditions of the university is that on Washington's Birthday the members of the sophomore class shall be permitted to appear in public wearing high hats, no matter of what age or style, and that they shall also enjoy the privilege of carrying canes. Another tradition is that there must be a snowball fight on Washing-ton's Birthday. Just when the Yale men were congratulating themselves on the prospect of an old-time snowball fight the Yale faculty notified the young men that snowballing on the campus would result in the loss of the day for years as a student holiday. The faculty did not undertake to prohibit the fight beyond the

Just before noon to-day the sophomores marched from the campus about 100 strong, and started down Chapel street toward the town. Two hundred or more fellow students composed of representatives of the other classes marched on the opposite side of the street learning at the sophomores. Into one of the big department stores of the town the sophomores marched, saluting the scores of pretty girls simployed in the store.

Then they faced toward City Hall, but beforefreaching there they turned into the Tondine Hotel, entering on the lower floor and coming out through the main door on the second floor. The moment they appeared they were bombanded with snowballs from the student body across the way. This attack deterred the sophomores from visiting the Mayor and the Superimendent of Police, as has been the custom for years and they leaded across the green toward the campus.

The New Haven green has been the dumping sround for all the dirt-saturated show collected from the streets of New Haven by the Board of Public Works since the bizzard. On these show mounds had gathered a number of vale men, and, as the sophomores marched on, the snowballs began to fly thick and fast. Another student crowd was behind the sophomores pelting them with anowballs. But the most formidable crowd appeared on College street, near Chapel street. By this time the snowballs were landing on the high hats and the budles and faces of the sophomores in showers.

The "sophs" fought desperately to save their hats. At heat the "sophs" broke ranks and ran helter skeller to Chapel street, trying to make the narrow entrance to the campus between vanderoit Hall and Osborn Hall. There they huddled to make a stand against the yelling hundreds that were in uursuit. The battle raged in a straight line north across the campus from the Chapel street, trying to make the narrow entrance to the campus between vanderoit Hall and Osborn Hall. There they huddled to make a stand against the yelling hundreds that were in uursuit. The battle raged in a straight line nor Just before goon to-day the sophomores narched from the campus about 100 strong,

Dr. A. J. Kynett Very III at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.-The Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett of Philadelphia is dangerously ill at where down South in last week's storm, telegraphed to his New York employers as follows:
"Snewbound, Delayed." The firm telegraphed back: "If snowbound, come home at once."
The drummer's companions quieted him by saying that the reply was apparently a joke.

The salver Demorphism of the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious. Drugglar telegraphed the First National Bank at Seaford. Two half the Bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the State Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was suddenly across the form the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found lying across the bed in his room unconscious by the state Anti-Liquid League. He was found the state Anti-Liquid League across the form the state Anti-Liquid League across the

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AT A SNOW DUMP.

The Picturesque Procession That Comes Down from the City's Streets. At a snow dump, where carts laden with snow shovelled up from the city's streets are

emptied into the river, there are likely to is more or less people looking on, and the sight is more picturesque than might be supposed.

The dump at the Battery is to the North River side, between Pier A and Pier I. harbor police make their headquarters at 1 fer A, and the police steamer Patrol ties up on the north side of it. Lying on a float in the slip near the Patrol are likely to be two or three small boats belonging to the police. It may be that a policeman or two of the harbor squad will be seen about Pier A, their uniform what different from that worn by the men who patrol the streets. Just south of Pier A is the miniature breakwater protecting the little basin that serves as a landing place for sma boats from yachts and naval vessels; there

went down from a left swing on the naw. He came up again, however, in time to save himself.

Gardner forced the fighting in the twelftn, with Flaherty giving as good as he got, and when Oscar pursued the same tactics in the thirteenth he ran into a right and left swing on the law, and Flaherty pushed it along so well that the round was his at the close. Flaherty took a chance at a mix-up himself in the fourtienth, and sent Gardner to the ropes with right and left, while Gardner retaliated only with a strong right on the heart.

Gardner got the next round, though, doing all the fighting and playing principally for the sixteenth. He also did the best work in the seventeenth, and kept it up during the cighteenth and nineteenth. The last round, however, went a little Flaherty's way. He did the leading and forced the lighting, at one time back in much the same manner, but not good enough to climent a decision.

The preliminary between Marty McCue of McW York and Vitasy Sweeney of Boston was won by Sweeney in the touch fround. He forced the fighting and had all the heat of it. Harry Fisher of Brooklyn and Frank Sullivan of Hartford drew in six rounds.

A riot followed the fight. The managers of the club and Paddy Sullivan, Gardner's manager, got into a dispute over the division of the greet and a battle with chairs, cuspidors.

and many carts of that style body with wheels; many modern four-wheeled it wagons, such as are used nowadays for eing bricks and other material. And then besides many four-wheeled wagons of the delivery or express wagon type, among the being some that will never be young as While this style of wagon may not be adapted to this use, it is gladly tree into service, nevertheless, when every so, cart is needed. This varied and endless cession of carts and wagons, two and wheeled, with one horse and more, with driperched high and sitting low, is always, withere is snow to be removed, moving as the broard open space to the north of they basin, making for the stringpiece along bulkhead between Fier A and Fie I, to differ loads into the river. There they have the tringpiece, as many as can get in morther to the stringpiece, as many as can get in morther time, and it may be that there are carts wagons there of as many styles as the yell number.

There is room there for half a dozen or more at the time, and it may be that there are carried as wagons there of as many styles as the vehicles number.

Except, perhaps, at slack water the snow dumped in, great as the quantity is, takes one of itself. As load after load goes into the shift the snow may reach the bottom and pile upon it until the snow slopes down from the strugpiece to the water, and sometimes it number necessary to shovel over the end of a lead which may rise up on the slope above the lead of the strugpiece, but, ordinarily, whatever the state of the fide may be, the water undermines it and keeps it down. The snow dumped in may rise to the stringpiece, but it is from likely suddenly and silently to estile, sliding down the face of the buildhead these or four feet, perhaps, at a drop. And the tide is pretty strong here, and running one way or the other, as it is for nearly all the time, it continually at work upon the mass of snow dumped in, carrying off that along the outer edge and making room always for more and often big, irregular masses of snow close let it of the buildhead, or perhaps a few feet out from the dumped in, the average amount in sight is always about the same.

The four-horse wagens of the ordinary kind, that do not tip up, of course, have to be emitted by shovelling. The dump carts are of course, and the four-horse wagens of the ordinary kind, that do not tip up, of course, have to be emitted by shovelling. The dump carts are of course ing dumped in the desired result, and then there as anothing for the driver to do but to Shauel out the remainder. The allekest work in dumping but sometimes, the slape of the cart is not sufficient to empty it, the snow, perhaps, being stickly, and repeated humping our fail of the desired result, and then there is not sufficient to empty it, the snow, perhaps, being stickly, and repeated humping our fail of the desired result, and then there is not sufficient to empty it, the snow of that we remainder. The slickest work in diffusion of these

Pills and Purgatives

which act quickly upon the bowels are dangerous and destroy the mucous linings of the stomach and

bowels. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt acts gently, but effectively. It is a positive cure for constipation, stomach disorders, kidney and liver complaints.

Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, of Edinboro, Pa., writes: "I had my druggist ge a few bottles for me, and it has helps me so much that I want others to learn

New York," on every bottle Adv.